THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

PROM WASHINGTON. Beauregard's Proclamation,

From Our Own Correspondent. WASHINGTON, June 18, 1861.

If the predatory propensities of the Southern Rebels bave been directed to property, they have endeavored to make some comp-neating return in centr butions to our stock of literature. The latest, and it may be the best, of these oblations ie the proclamation of Gen. Beauregard to the se good people of Louden, Fairfax, and Prince " Wikiam." The assumption of "good," as a complimentary prefix, is pardonable, when we reflect that military genius sometimes indulges in eccentractics of language as well as of movement. It is a matter of deep regret that the copions perspiration of the last few days has expended in surface moisture what ought to have gone to the lachrymal glands, and consequently our supply of tears is somewhat in the condition of Gen. B.'s commissariat, hmited in quantity, and not readily drawn upon for an extemporaneous lamentation. The peroration is in terms such as very much impair the confidence of the reader in the previous good character of the President; and I am pained to know, on the authority of the illustrious Brigadier, that Abraham Lincoln "is a reckless and unprincipled tyrant." Unless Mr. Lincoln has some rebutting testimony to his good standing, the case with the jury looks bad. If he is indeed "reckless" and "unprinci-" pled." he must have made the acquisition early. What little there is of these qualities left is held in few hands. The general monopoly by such men as this Beauregard has left but a small surplus for the recruiting service in anything for which States and municipal corpora tions maintain a police, and furnish free board

and lodging under lock and key.

But who is this peacock preuz chevalier-this plamed and spurred kit-master and drill-sergeant on horseback, with a halter about his neck as palpable to sight as the "gout and dudgeon" of the air-painted dagger! A robber and a rebel, leading a banditti who plunder and devastate, a crowd of free companions, carrying destruction everywhere with them but into the ranks against which they fight. They are not mercenaries, for the term implies payment, and the solitary principle of the whole political organization is, never to pay for what they can take by open force or secret stealing. The labor of their soil is the fruit of wrong, and the food and clothing which is doled out to the beast of burden is obtained by a perfidy of credit, which is not plunder, ecause the comprehensions of language leave us at liberty to give it another designation. And this belted upstart, who is he? Born in a territory which Northern capital paid for, fed, ledged, and clothed at West Point, a charge ever since on the war branch of the Treasury, be is a Government asset in every drop of blood and every inch of sinew. Good, undoubtedly, at redoubt and redan, respectable with theodolite and jacob-staff, he can found a fort or trace a railway; but in the high qualities of the brain to organize or the command, direct, be is a mere sub-lieutenskill to ant. If the impudence of his opening justifies a moderate appropriation of wrath, the pathos of the intermediary strophes of the epic are tender and address themselves to the sensibilities and the stomach. Regretful too! Hear him: "All rules of civilized warfare are abandoned." it is to be supposed, copy the highest precedents of the art of killing, and, that all the dramatic unities should be preserved, they add arson and marauding to the shining cestus of virtues which they gird on with their armor. Their original Loan was but a specious gauze to cover the taking of money not freely offered. The weak have given it to save life. The man of wealth has consented to surrender a portion to save the rest. Not a single column has marched to a rendeznot been a cloud of locusts leaving blight and desolation wherever their tramp has fallen. A Commissary or a Quartermaster is not dreamed of in their army regulations. They not only pilfer food but levy forced loans at banks, and rifle the strong box of the citizen. At Grafton the whole command were sleening off the stupidity of a debauch, when attacked, which had been had over the spoils of a distdlery most valiantly carried by a storming party of the first families, thirsting for the cooling rills of the neverdying worm. It would seem that the destruction of government carried with it, in sympathy, the same fell purpose to everything of permanent or perishable value, and that art, craft and improvement were to be exterminated in an ungoverned fory of wrath.

But hoper becomes the subject of his story-" your honor and that of your wives." We move a division of the question. Of the honor of the wife we say nothing, except of the manner in which her fidelity is abused. Of that possessed by the masculine branch, it can be packed away in a small space if the stowage is crowded. It belongs to history and tradition. It slumbers with the dust of men who died and had their monuments in history and the graven marble, before the degradation which now marches over their waults had driven out the manhood of their race. Rebellion is the highest of their crimes, but the list of their transgressions does not stop with that. When the Military Commission ceases, civil law steps in, and what the gallows and the gun spares, the penitentiary and the county prison will hold in penalty. Honor! Look for it with the black flag, under the lee shore of the Island of Pines, or trust its promptings with the Comanche or Mohave, and you may come back with a full suit of clothes and a full suit of hair; but a deliverance from the rebel camp with a whole scalp, or even without the taking of a steak from the meaty parts of the body for a Confederate breakfast, would not be a safe risk to assume, unless at the war rate of insurance.

But the "purity and sanctity" of "your domestic firesides" is the happiest appeal to the affections in this full cashet of gems. Whether "domestic firesides" is not slightly pleonastic may be a question, but like the "thin air" of Shakespeare, it may have in felicity what it

Of the purity which does its perfect work in a population various in age, and very variable in complexion, something may be said; but much more may be left to the imagination. With what force can the virtues of the domestic relation he invoked in such extremities as these when yearly support, income, and total revenue is derived from a most scandalous traffic in your own blood filtered into and ng out through the darker membranes of a

shadows of a concubinage brutal and disgusting, The "sanctity" of the household must be guarded by him who is at its head. But if the roof of his homestead keeps sun and shower from a brothel, instead of a home of continence and true respect to the wife, the sounding brass and tinkling cymbal of Gen. Besuregard will not touch, in that pastoral retreat, any answering chord.

If it is proverbial that thieves talk most glibly of he esty, and regues vapor fluently about honor, Gen. Beauregard may be pardoned for appealing to sentiments which are of the past history of Virginia, but not in present occupancy or use. It is the highest phase of honor, according to their interpretations, to give a solemn parole on one day, and the next to join again the gang of desperadoes from which they were captured. For such honor we hope there are cross-beams and cordage. For the piety of slave-breeding there is a Higher than human law, which is now working out, against the devices of men, the end of its shame and wrong.

PROM MONTGOMERY.

Soldiers from Fort Pickens-Their Behnvior at Montgomery-Facts Suppressed by the Journals.

MONOGOMERY, Ala., June 5, 1861. The Chief of the " counterfeit States" has at last reolved not to attack Fort Pickens, and to transfer a part of the besieging troops to Virginia. About 3,000 of them passed this city a few days since, looking wretchedly and being greatly dissatisfied. The New-Orlean Zonaves arrived here Sanday morning. When they left for Pensacela all the Southern papers were full of praise of this gallant corps, most of whom are Frenchn, and many of whom have seen service in Algiers. The Zonaves d'd not conceal at all their dissatisfaction; they said that may did not receive any pay during the time of their service, that they were nearly starved, and expressed their determination not to leave this city bef re they had received their pay and a promise of better treatment. They said that the South was in capable of carrying on this war for want of good officers, or most of these in service were atterly ignorant of military affairs. You may imagine the feelings of our

Our city, generally so quiet on Sunday, was very lively that day. The streets were filled with soldiers, who observed freely the state of affairs, some of them olly and singing, others uttering their dissatisfaction, nd threatening to help themselves, if necessary, and some entering the churches and disturbing the service, thinking, apparently, that they were past praying for. In the afternoon the Central Bank was opened, and \$3,000 distributed among the men to quiet them, but the largers had little good effect. Some visited bouses of proctination, and committed the most berrible outrages; others continued roving the city, halloing, singing and threatening, to the great alarm of the citizens, until other soldiers in camp were ordered to subdue the tumult. They were busy all the evening and night. Five of the Zonaves were killed and more than one hundred were dispersed in the woods, most of whom were afterward caught, and sent to Virginia by the express train.

The newspapers were ordered not to make these disgraceful proceedings public, and of course they obeyed

In Prattville, a small place in Autauga County, where many of the people are in favor of the Union, and indisposed to fight against it, a public meeting has been held by the Secessionists for the purpose of fore ing the quiet and peace-loving portion of the community to take part in the war. Resolutions were passed that all the men capable of service should join the C. S. army or leave the country.

FROM MARYLAND.

Secession Rumors-A Warlike Subbath Leonidas and Johnston-Commetion in the Custom-House Col. F. S. Evans Capt. James Evans of Morgantown-The Press and the Army-Dismantling of Pikesville Arsenal.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BALTIMORY, June 17, 1861. The town was agitated yesterday with Secession rumors to the effect that Jeff. Davis's Rebel army were in full march upon Baltimore, and would be here before nightfall, though from what direction nobody of

narched from the Bolton depot through Dolphin and Entaw streets to the Camden station, the band derisiyely playing "Dixie," to the amazement of the Secessionists, who soon gave it out that Jeff. Davis's

troops were sure enough in town.

In the course of the day Col. Morehead's regiment ook up the line of march from Patterson's Park to Mount Clare Station, on its way to Washington, In the afternoon, late, a portion of Col. Smith's Brooklyn Thirteenth arrived at Light street wharf, with the baggage of the regiment, on its way to the Capital, the er portion having preceded it by rail. Several detachments of recruits passed through town during the day to join their regiments, now in the field. Altogether, yesterday was a warlike Sabbath.

Col. Kenly is now in command of the 1st Maryland Regiment, which left this morning for the seat of war. The 2d Maryland is rapidly filling up. Four more regiments are expected in town to-day.

The rebels have lost the grandest opportunity on record, since the battle of Thermopyle, of entombing themselves in the admiration of posterity, by a desperate fight at Harper's Ferry, the Thermopylæ of America. Only think of it! Leonidas and Johnston! Alas! no such brace of heroes is ever destined to grace the page even of rebellion. The Secontionists hereabout re chagrined almost to death at this event. Many of

them will not believe it. There is a terrible commotion in the Baltimore Cusom-House since the defeat of Mr. Davis. They are aid to be alarmed at the prospect of things before hem. I do not affirm, it lest I might be set down as malicious." But I do say that, in my opinion, the mest of the incumbents therein have no more business there than their predecessors would have, if they had been continued. These posts should be intrusted to out-and-out Republicans, and I hope the President will revise his action in the premises, before he sends to the Senate his final decision. Had the Federal patronage in this city been placed in Republican bands, Mr. Wit ter Davis would never have been nominated to be beater. There's no use in mineing matters such is

the fact. By the by, I am glad to inform you that after being needlessly kept out of his place for a whole month through the conduct of the Naval Officer, Col. F. S. Evans, who fought so carnestly for the election of Mr. Lincoln, has at last got the post of Deputy Naval Officer, which the President personally assigned bim. When the Surveyor's office was declined by Judge Marshall, who refused to subordinate his Republicat principles to the lead of Belleverettism, had Mr. Evans been transferred to the vacancy, it would have been no more than an act of justice both to himself and to the Government. It would have been a graceful acknowledgement not only of Mr. Evans's personal services and fidelity to the Republican party, but ognition in advance of the gallant loyalty of his rother, Mr. James Evans of Morgantown, who at the ead of a body of 300 fellow-farmers, armed with rifles, rallied to the defense of the county of Monenhalis against the Rebels, and, marching upon Grafton in advance of the United States forces, drove out the traitors, and retired with honor to himself and his

I notice that the Army is greatly distressed just now stopic race? Purity does not dwell under the cation of military movements, but I would ask, how

them? Surely not the Press. Is it not the military officials themselves! If they can't keep their tongue, why should the Press, whose office it is to talk, and tell, and rev-al, and expose? There is no need whatever of shooting or banging correspondents, or of being uncivil to them. It only needs bonest officials and a close mouth. But if the Government will persist in intrusting its secrets to blab-mouths, it must expect to be blown. A day or two ago it was told all over town that the Government had telegraphed to this city for information respecting matters of which outsiders should know nothing. Who told this secret? birely none but those intrusted with it.

A detachment from Col. Morehead's Regiment went nt to Pikesville Arsenal on Saturday last, and disanniled it. They removed several thousand pounds of powder and saltpeter, and some eight thousand muskets of all kinds, chiefly flint lock,

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

New Congressman-Not a Quaker City-Hope Ahead-Hang the Pirates-A Sad Failure-The Farmers in Luck.

From Our Own Correspondent. PHILADELPHIA, June 19, 1861.

The resignation of Mr. Joy Morris from the Second Congressional District, just at this critical moment, because a better and more permanent position was offered to him in the mission to Constantinople, argues but little for his patriotism. Self first, the country afterward, seems to be the word now. In the midst of a multitude of embarcassing issues this ill-timed and unjustifiable regignation occurs, opening up the old political soces which the common danger had nearly healed, and bringing at once to the surface the names of a score of political backs whose persistent scramble for one office after another has made them offensive even in ordinary imes, while just now they are a political stench. There s George M. Dallas forsooth, trotted out-a man whose ntire life is a record of hostility to all that we are now contending for. While in Congress he invariably voted Slavery up and Freedom down, and if sent there now could vote to destroy the tariff as he did aforetime. His particular clique brought him out last week to talk up the Union, but talking won't do in Philadelphia ow. Cur stomache have grown stronger, and need something better than your milk-and-water men. So Mr. Joseph R. Ingersoil is recommended by Conservaives. But Conservatives now-a-days are Traitors, and Mr. Ingersoll is one of those who, hardly a month ago, ined in inviting five ex-Presidents, Tyler included. nye, and Buchanan too, to meet and devise some plan of conciliation! We want neither them, nor him, nor be other. How strunge it is that men can thus stagate. Bury all such, put them out of sight, we are sick if them, they are already fossiliferous, and should go where the fessils go. This old city which the District overs, will have none of these, but some one up to the stirring issues of this mighty emergency. The very man suggested by THE TRIBUSE had been already free ly spoken of-Henry C. Carey. We recognise not only his surprising fitness, his indifference to political posi-tion, but his ability to do honor to this city. So also with Mr. McMichael of The North American, powerful in debate, a sturdy champion of Protection, and every way worthy. The signs are that a first-class man of this caliber will turn up in place of any officehunting demagogue; some great mind, competent to grapple with the tremendous usues of the occasion, and fit to represent this old city as it ought to be represented, will be chosen instead of either demagogue or upstart. The resignation of Mr. Morris took us by surprise, and is not well received at such a juncture. As ong as he was in, and being about the right man also, he should have retained his seat, and not exposed us to even the chance of having a less worthy successor. But the old city District stands more erect than ever.

It will never do to keep calling this the Quaker City.

It has now fairly ceased to be such. I am bewildered by the change which has come over us since men were wanted for the army. Young members of Quaker Meeting have put on uniform, and are now in Virginia, while others are diligently drilling to be ready for the next call. They love their country better than their right of membership, which they lose by taking up arms. The Society is active in seeking to maintain its estimony against war, by pleading with its members to refrain from volunteering, but in vain; they will arm and march. Per contra, the Quakers are alive to the momentous issue at stake, and though they cannot conscientiously contribute in any way to fit out a soldier, yet they have no scruples against paying his rent and apporting his family during his absence. Some of us annot understand the distinction, while others will say that if all of us had Quaker consciences the thing would be well enough. However, there are many members of that body in this city and elsewhere, who have generously opened their full purses to aid the families of absent volunteers, and who will continue to do so until they return. Many of their female members have worked with zeal on making up clothing for them, refusing to desist when remonstrated with by the Elders. Thus in their several departments the Quakers have shown themselves alive to all that is going on around them. As to military matters generally, there is not the lenst abatement among us. Regiments leave continually, but new ones are formed to take their places. Drilling seems to be going on in fifty places at the same time. In fact, there is no limit to the number of troops that can be had here. It has exceeded the expectation of everybody. Should more men be called for by the President, this city will boil over with new excitement to supply more than her quota. As to being any longer a Quaker city, the title should be

There are hopeful souls among us who think that day begins to dawn, that light is already visible, that we are almost out of the woods, in short, that things bave about touched bottom. They count the chances of recuperation as manifold. I do not think this city can be suffering as much as some others are reported to be. People are idle, to be sure, but no one hears of any of them starving. The firmness of all dividend-paying stocks is surprising, but few being anxious to sell, while those who are, are met by ready buyers. Somebody must have confidence as well as money. Then the taking of that \$3,000,000 State loan at par may be set down as one of the remarkable events of the day. This was exclusively a War loan, to pay and equip troops for the Government. It showed the firm confidence of our people in the righteousness of our cause, and their determination to pour out money to give the Government all it calls for, relying on its energy to go ahead and wipe out Treason. It shows, moreover, that we are full of money as of patriotism, for there was but a single bid below par. It was also a sort of patriotic loan, there being numerous little capitalists who took stock in sums as low as \$50 and \$100. This is confirmatory of your own suggestion of a grand Patriotic National Loan of \$200,000,000, if wanted to finish this war up snug. Let Congress carry out your idea, and the masses will assuredly respond. The very day this six per cent loan was taken at par, you could have bought State Fives at 77, but patriotism went ahead of profit. The indications are not against the hopeful ones, but in their favor. It is evidence that the Rebels are backing down to an extent that strips the future of all doubt. Remember six months served to plunge the country into its present despondency. Let the prosect once change decidedly, and six mouths of clear avlight will make another nation of us.

There is but one voice here about the pirates taken in the Savannah, and that is that if they are not hanged the authorities have no pluck, and hanging may as well be bolished. The captain, Baker, is a well known Philadelphisn. No shame on us, for we couldn't help his eing born here, but hang him nevertheless.

Our stay law has been pronounced unconstitutional, n that part which gives a debtor seven years' time on receiving such an extension from a majority in number and value of his creditors. Reason, because it impairs the obligation of the contract made at the time the debt was contracted. An event of the week is the appraiser's report on the

aseets of the recently assigned National Safety In-

do these intended movements get out? Who reveals | surance and Trust Company. This was a saving fund of several years' standing, having large deposits. It now owes \$800,000, and the assets are appraised at \$10,000, or about 99 per cent loss. The array of depreciated stocks is frightful. This great loss falls heavily n a multitude of small depositors.

Our citizens go in large numbers on excursion parties to Washington to visit the encampments and batteries there. With warlike preparations so near at hand, they embrace the only opportunity ever afforded them of seeing them on a grand scale. But they come back with scarcely any news, finding that your metropolitan press, the great fountain to which Washington itself tooks for its daily intelligence of events occurring at its very door, has given very nearly every item of importance.

of good lock. In spite of the hard times, people have money enough to buy, at fair prices, all the strawberries that are poured into market. The growers will make a good season of it. If any class is to go unharmed through this crisis, it will be the farmers.

The Rev. Dr. Ezra Stiles Ely died on Monday, at an advanced age. Dr. Ely was once a prominent misister in the Presbyterian Church, but sickness has for many years secluded him from public notice. He was the oldest clergyman in this city.

FROM KEY WEST AND FOLT PICKENS.

U. S. STEAMER CRUSADER, Capt. Craven,

Key West, June 4, 1861. Since my last, within a day or two, the stead Monigomery of New-York, South Carolina and Massausetts of Boston, the Star of the South of New-York, no the sailing ship Charmer of Boston, from New-York, with 1,500 tune of coal, have come into this port. The South Carolina and Massachusetts are new ion steamers, with 200 or 300 troops each for Fort Pickeus, guns, ammunition provisions, &c. The Montgomery, with stores, discharges cargo here; the Star of the South, with borses, &c., has left for Pensacola. The Charmer ran on the reaf near here, with the pilot abourd, and leaks badly. She is alongside the wharf. The Crasader towed her in. The Sawanee, Lieut. Duocan, has just come in from Fort Pickens, where she has been transporting provisions, &c., from transports to Fort Pickens. She reports 1,500 men, and provisions of all kinds, in the fort-and no fighting yet. "Old Abe" is speaking with some effect now-a-days, and will, I think, make himself

heard even at Montgomery. Time will tell. 1. H. v. THE INDIANS ON SECE. HON.

CREEKS AND SEMINOLES FOR THE SOUTH-

Black Beaver, a Delaware Indian, who for several ears has lived among the Cooctaws, has been driven If because he was a "Yankee Indian," or in favor of the Union. He returned some days ago to Lawrence, Kansos. Since then the Potawotomies, Shawnees, Delawares, and other tribes in Kansas have sent deputations to a Council. The Delaware delegation consists of Tenganoxie, John Sarcoxie, Black Beaver, Washington, and Brown. They left last week, and are on their way to the Council, which meets at Burnt Timbers, on Canadian River.

Black Beaver says the Choctaws and Chickasawa have secoded, while the Creeks and Seminoles are for the Union.

John Ross, the Chief of the Cherokees, is the principal man in getting up the Council. He is a decided

Union man. A speck of war is evidently brewing among the Red Men, in which the Indians of Kansas will all take the side of the Government against the Secessionists.

ARMS OF PRECISION.

The recent action at Great Bethel demonstrates the absolute necessity that such regiments as were there on the field and are to continue on that line be armed with ritles or the rifled musket. In a wooded country, where every forest can be filled with skirmishers, the flanks of columns constantly assuiled, our regiments must be equipped with a weapon capable of outreach-ing their skirmishers and picking off their artillerymen, and not be left as now under a cross fire when the enemy are out of accurate range. The story of Great Bethel would have been very different had our men been so armed. Our deficiency in cavalry also makes t important that we can commence a fire at long range and break the force of the charge. To put our best arms in the hands of the newest levies, and those destined to act in an open country and in large masses, instead of giving them to our oldest troops in a country where they are indispensable, is a mistake and blunder, and should be rectified before any fatal misfortune renders it too late.

Tue best regiments at Fortress Monroe should, if from their numerous masked batteries.

MUTINY AT MELVILLE.

Correspondence of The Baltimore American.

Towsontown, June 17, 1861.

On Saturday last, the camp at Melville, some five miles from this place and on the line of the Northern Central Railroad, where a company attached to the Pennsylvania 12th Regiment is stationed for the protection of the road, was thrown into no little excitement by four of the privates attempting to murder one of the picket guards. It appears the captain gave the four men a leave of absence for several hours, and they repaired to a place near the camp, where they obtained liquor, and became intoxicated.

On their return they assaulted the guard, took his masket from him and attempted to bayonet him, where upon the guard ran to the Captain's quarters and informed him of the fact. The Captain immediately detailed five men to pursue them, and bring them to

formed film of the fact. The Captain immediately detailed five men to pursue them, and bring them to his quarters dead or living. As soon as the detachment came in sight of the disorderly soldiers they were ment came in sight of the disorderly soldiers they were rallied upon, and the Sergeant, upon hearing the shouts of "Kill them! kill them!" ordered his detachment to fire, which resulted in one of the matineers being shot dead on the spot, three balls entering his breast and one taking effect in his forehead; another was shot through his left hand, and the remaining two taken prisoners. The wounded man is confined in the hospital at Mellville, and the two prisoners were taken to Fort Mellerry to await trial. The Major of the regiment passed through this place yesterday from Cockeysville on his way to Mellville with the view of investigating the matter.

vestigating the matter.

Three hundred United States troops arrived at the Pikesville Arsenal, eight miles from Bakimore, last

week, and are guarding it.
On Saturday night the citizens of this place held an-On Saturday night the cinzens of this place near another meeting with the view of organizing a Home Guard. Thirty-four names were enrolled, and the following officers elected, viz: Captain, John H. Long-necker; First Lieutenant, Wm. H. Laghtner; Second Lieutenant, J. M. Warkins; First Sergeaut. James Phip, s; Second Sergeaut, John Emerine. They do Phip, s; second sergons, some harming and propose to uniform, but merely obtain some arms from the State in order to protect the loyal citizens and their property should either be assailed.

Chares Chew, Captain of the Townson Guards, has resigned his commission as an officer of that corps.

KENTUCKY AND THE UNION.

Mr. Crittenden made a speech at Lexington, Ky., last week, thus defining his position as a candidate for

Congress:

The first great object which he ardently desired was that this war should be put an end to; that the longer it continued, and the roore devastating it became, the more difficult would be its solution; and to the end of pacification and the restoration of the kindly feelings which once prevailed among the happy and prosperous people of a common Government would his whole energies be devoted, if it should be the pleasure of the people to confer upon him the responsible trust of ergies be devoted, if it should be the pleasure of the people to confer upon him the responsible trust of representing them. To a war of subjugation he was opposed; and while he was satisfied that the Government did nothing more than its duty in the preparation it had made to defend the National Capital, yet he would be prepared at any moment to lend a helping hand to arrest the further progress of this unnutural conflict. Mr. Lincoln, he declared, was not the Prepared at the conflict. hand to arrest the further progress of this unmatural conflict. Mr. Lincoln, he declared, was not the President of his selection; and he was neither responsible for nor prepared to sustain the policy of that functionary. Lincoln, however, was not the Government, although charged for the time with its administrative functions; and while he regudiated all allegiance to him or his creed, he was, as he had always professed to be, leyal to the Constitution of his country, under the professional services had been an propercy the profession. which the nation had been so presperous, the people so free and happy, and the blessings of which are price-

less and innumerable.

Mr. Crittenden declared that, in his judgment, every means should be received to, to rectore the blessings of

peace, to preserve the Union, and to hand down union paired the noble institutions which have come down to us hallowed by the sanction of our Revolutionary fathers. To that end he declared, first, that the Southfathers. To that end he declared, first, that the Southern States should present to Congress, when it meets, a fair statement of the grievances under which they labor; that, when presented, the Congress of the United States should promptly grant a full measure of retress for those grievances; and that if Congress should not do so, he would not vote one dollar to the prosecution of the war. In the next place, if the South should fail to present their grievances with a view to adjustment, then that the North should promptly concerds such assurances of redress and secuprompt y concede such assurances of redress and secu-rity as were in t to the South; and that beside these, all other possible means should be employed that would all other possible means should be employed that would have the effect of maintaining the Union, preserving the Government, and putting a period to the unnatural war in win in the country is involved. In the event that all the means employed for this patriod and noble purpose should fail, and the war should still rage on, then he was of the opinion that Kentucky, poising herself upon her proud position of neutrality, should summon all her judgment and reason, and, discarding all position and prejudice, should decide for herself what position she should assume. He declared that sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof, and that while he was not now, under the continually shifting scenes of the polysical drawa, prepared to say what position Kentucky should occupy in the contingency mentioned, he would be prepared, as a native and loval son of Kentucky, to follow her destiny, be it what it night.

VIEWS OF THE HON, C. A. WICKLIFFE. The Hon. Charles A. Wickliffe is the Union candidate in the Bardstown District and has no opponent.

The following is his letter accepting the nomination

The following is his letter accepting the nomination: Wickland, June 10, 1861.

Mesers, John E. Newman, William J. Headt, and J. P. Barbour:

Gentlemen: Upon my return home on the 8th, I received your letter informing me that I had been nominated by the Union party of the Vth District as a cancidate for Congress. This is a position which I did not seeks and I not only feel the honor, but its responsibility.

There are crises in the history of all free Govern There are crises in the history of all free Governments when the citizen is not at liberty to refuse his services to the Republic. The present is one of that character; and, as my fellow-citizens have called upon one, I do not feel at liberty to decline the responsibility

The time between this and the election (20th June). my own condition, the illness and afflictions of my family, will prevent me from making a canvass through the District.

The people know me, and trust me as their representative. Of one thing they may be assured, that I

sentative. Of one thing they may be assured, that I suall not felter in efforts to obtain those constitutional guaranties necessary to the present ano future security of the Slave States. I shall do so with confident hope

of success.

I shall support every honorable and just measure which shall have for its object the termination of the present war between the North and South. I shall advocate a cessation of hostilities, and the calling of a National Convention as the best, it not the only means the leaf of the latter of the issues involved.

advocate a cessation of hostilities, and the calling of a National Convention as the best, if not the only means of a peaceful solution of the issues involved.

It is known that I have labored to induce Kentucky to remain in the Union, and take no active part in this fratricidal war. These efforts shall not be relaxed.

It has been charged that this war has been inangurated by the United States for the purpose of crushing and subjugating the Slave States. This charge is not true. I was opposed to its commencement for any purpose. It was commenced by South Carolina and the Seconded States by various acts of open hostility—by the senzure of the Forts, Arsenals, Navy Yards, Custom-Houses, Sub-Tressury, Mints, money, and property of the United States by armed force. After the capture of Fort Sumter, the whole military force of the South was turned toward Washington City, with the declarations made by the officers and representative men of the Confederate States that their purpose and object was the seizure and occupation of Washington City, and the overthrow of that Government founded by Washington and his compatriots—the best Government ever formed by can.

washington and his comparisons ever formed by man.

No patriot, no Kentuckian, could be willing to see, can now be willing to wirness with inoifference, the efforts of the Southern Confideracy to take possession of or destroy the Capital of the nation, and destroy that Covernment which has protected its critizens at that Government which has protected its citizens at home and abroad. Was it wrong to recist this de-termined and avowed purpose of the nome and abroad. Was it wrong to resist this de-termined and avowed purpose of the confederated men of the Soath? That Capital must be protected, and our Government must be preserved. It is not "Lincoln's Government;" but the Government of the people—the Government of the United States—that I am any sign to preserve from destruction.

people—the Government of the United States—that I am anxious to preserve from destruction.

I who to be dis inetly understood upon this subject. Should the present war assume the purpose and design of the abolition of Slavery in the States, or of depriving a State of any constitutional right, it will receive no support from me, of either men or money; on the contrary, my firm and decided opposition. So long as it may be necessary to keep an army in the field to defend the Capital and preserve the Government from the assaults of its etemies, foreign or domestic, it must be sustained—no longer.

In ensemble —no longer.

I do not deem it necessary that in this reply I should say any more. Of one thing my fellow-citizens may rest assured; that, if elected, my constant efforts shall be devoted to the restoration of peace and the main-

tenance of the Union.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
C. A. WICKLIPPE.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

From The Richmond Dispatch of Saturday.

PRISONERS OF WAR.—Thirteen prisoners of war including sundry persons arrested as spics), were brought to Richmond from Yorktown on Thursday, and, after an examination at the War Department, LEAVING THE STATE.—We understand that a few days since Dr. R. H. Cabell, long a resident of Rich-mond (brother-in-law of Gen. Winfield Scott), obtained

n ond (brother-in-law of Gen. Witelield Scott), obtained a pase to leave the State, intending, as he said, to go to Wisconsin. He has landed property there, and it is not known that he will return.

AFFAIRS AT NORFOLK.—A Norfolk letter of the 13th says: "No soldiers have arrived in the city for several days. Capt. Frank Huger, a son of Gen. Huger, has organized an artillery company in this city. They took up their line of march yesterday for the neighborhood of Tanner's Creek, some four miles distant. On the reception of the news of the battle of Great Bethel, tar-barrels were burned, and much enthusiasm displayed.

of Great Bethel, tar-barrels were burned, and much enthusiasm displayed.

AFFAIRS AT LYSCHRUEG.—A Lynchburg, Va., letter of the 13th says: "Our Southern neighbors still continue to pour in, and, with others which reached here yesterday, was the 1st Ritle Regiment of Alabama, well armed and equipped in every respect. They went into camp at this place. The stream of men pouring in is so continuous that it is a wonder to all where so many come from. In Missiesippi the rush to arms is so great that men have to be drafted to stay at home. Abother Louisiana regiment arrived this morenae." Accidents at Manassas Junction.—Mr. Taylor,

who was accidentally shot by a member of the Alexandria Rifles, has since died of the effects of the wound.

Mr. John T. Alvey of Richmond, of the Governor's Guard, lost his horse and saddle at the hands of Lincoln's scouts. Mr. Warren S. Fuleron of the Powhatan Cavalry, was shot by our own guards, and immediately killed.

mediately killed.
Youn Town, June 11.—Monday evening (the day of
the fight), the order was issued that our whole torce
should retire upon Yorktown, and the march was taken up at sunset. Everything was removed that was of vement: ovement:
1. Our ammunition was nearly exhausted. 2. We ere much further from the "back bone," or strength

of our position, than were the enemy. 3. The position itself is by no means a strong one—on the contrary, in some respects it is very weak. UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA, June 11 .- The Military

School has been in operation for about a week, and the number of cadets is very respectable indeed. Mr. Closs, a graduate of the Virginia Military Institute, and Mr. Dudley drill them very successfully every morning and night.

AMELI COUNTY, June 17, 1861.

Vesterday afternoon a hardy-looking company of

Yesterday afterneon, a hardy-looking company of Irishmen, 63 strong, arrived in town from Shanandeah County, under the command of Capt. Sybert of New-York. They are handsomely uniformed (gray). Suc-cess to our adopted sons from the Emerald Isle. Not one man has died at the hospital in this place. The Lord of Hosts is with them. Lord of Hosts is with them. A YOUNG SOLDIER TO HIS FATHER.

The writer of the following is a private in the loth

Regiment Ohio Volunteers:

Regiment Ohio Volunteers:

"On the 25th May we left Columbus by the C. O. R. R. for Bellair, which we reached in the evening. We formed a camp which we called Camp Jackson No. 2. On the 27th we crossed the Ohio River at Benwood, and were the first Western treeps to invade Virginna. We slept that night at Mannington. Early in the morning, Companies A, E and K were sent ahead as an advance guard to the burnt bridges, which we rebuilt. We then marched H miles to Fairmout. We encamped at night in that place, and Company A were sent on picket guard for 13 hours. We were now in the enemy's country, and the utmost cantion had to be exercised. To add to our disconsiort, a terrific storm came up, and, nowithstanding our blankets, we were soon drenched to the skin.

"The next day we captured a train of cars which came inside our lines, and we happened to have an engineer in our company, who took charge of the locomotive and conducted as to Gration. We expected to have a terrible battle in this place, but judge of our surprise as anding that 1,400 terresionists had lied.

from 600 of our boys. We remained at Grafton till the 2d inst. (Sueday), when at 8 a. m. we set out on on our march to Philippi—the 16th Ohio and 1st Virginia, under command of Col. Kelly. At 12 o'clock noon, part of the 1sth and 15th Ohio, and the 6th and 7th Iodinea Regiments, under command of Col. Lander, left Webster.

"Col. Kelly's command marched 15 miles, and then took dinner, after which it sommenced to raise had a set on the set.

"Col. Kelly's command marched 15 miles, and then took dinner, after which it commenced to rain, but we marched on. The roads became absolutely frightful, the mud was deep, very deep, still we marched on, on. At 9 p. m. we rested in an open field, stacked our arms, and threw ourselves down in the rain to rest our weated feet. At 12 o'clo k, midnight, we were ordered to foli in, and now commenced one of the most remarkable forced marches on record. We had already marched 24 miles. The road was through the bed of a stream, which was now swolfen by the rain. The winds howled fearfully, and through the gloom of the midnight storm we went at quick time. Over rocks and stones came the silent column, and at 5 o'clock a. m. we were at Philippi, but on account of the darkness of the night our g lide had brought us in on the northern road instead of the Bever'y road, by which it was intended we should have come, so as to cut off the enemy's retreat. As we were entering the town, Col Lander's division, who were stationed on a hill which commands the town, commenced firing their artiflery. Just as we cut-red the town on the north and east, the enemy were leaving on the west.
"Although we had mar hed 34 miles, we immediate the come, we had mar hed 34 miles, we immediate the colour of the section of the section of the section of the station of the leaving on the west.

and east, the enemy were leaving on the west.

"Although we had mar hed 34 miles, we immediately struck into a double-quick, but the enemy being fresh, we were soon left behind, but not till some 20 of the Rebels had bit the dust."

THE MARYLAND TRAITORS IN VIRGINIA SPEECH BY EX-SENATOR MASON.

SPEECH BY EX-SENATOR MASON.

From The Richmond Dispetch of June 10.

The interesting ceremony of the presentation of a Confederate flag, from the ladies of Baltimore to the members of the Maryland Guard now in Virginia, took place in the Capitol grounds on Saturday aftermoon about 65 o'clock.

Mrs. Augustus McLangblin, the wife of one of the officers of the late United States Navy, who brought the flag from Baltimore, concealed as only a lady knows how, was present, and received the compliments of a Large number of ladies and gentlemen who surrounded her upon the steps of the Monument, from which the address was made.

The presentation speech was made by the Hon. J. M. Mason, as follows:

SPECH OF THE HON. J. M. MASOS.

The presentation special was made by the Hon. J. M. Mason, as follows:

SPEECH OF THE HON. J. M. MASON.

SOLDIERS OF THE MARYLAND LINE: I am deputed to do a most graceful duty; first, in the name of Virginia, to give you an earnest and cordial welcome to the "Old Dominion;" and next, to present to you, in behalf of the ladies of Maryland, this flag. I see, soldiers of Maryland, that you are "rough and ready"—the highest honor of a soldier in revolutionary times. We all know who you are. We all know what brought you here, and we are all ready, as I trust you have experienced, to extend to you a soldier's welcome—the only welcome, indeed, that can be extended in times like these. Your own honored State is with us heart and soul in this great controversy. By your enterprise, your bravery and your determined will, you have escaped from the thrathom of tyranny which envelopes that State; and you know, I know—for I have been among its people—we all know, that the same spirit which brought you here, actuates thousands who remain at home. [Applanse.] I welcome you, soldiers of Maryland, upon the threshold of the second great war of independence—a war that will be transmitted by history to the future as the greatest of two wars of independence; a war that is waged against the South with less provocation, less reason,

two wars of independence; a war that is waged against the South with less provocation, less regard to humanity and to bonor, than was that waged by the mother country in 1776. less regard to humanity and to bonor, than was that waged by the mother country in 1776.

Your presence here is proof that you participate in this sentiment. And I tell you furner, my countrymen, in view of these circum-tances, there is not a man among you who will dare to return to Maryland with that flag dishonored. Not one. I tell you further, there is not a man among you who will dare to return to Maryland except as a soldier in victory. Do you ask me why! Because we are engaged in a great and holy war of self-defense. In after ages, when history records the transactions of this epoch—when the pussions of near shall have subsided, and the historian can take a calm and philosophical view of the events which have led to the present collision between the two sections, he will write that the people of the Southern States understood and protected civil liberty, and that the misguided North where do not comprehend, or abandoned it? For what have we witnessed? The spectacle of the Chief Justice of the United States, the man who stands at the head of the pincipal department of the Federal Government—the man who has illustrated in his life, for more than four generations, all that adoras honor, victure, and patriotism—a native-born citizen of your own State of Maryland-Roger B. Taney—that man has put the judicial flat of condemnation upon the Government of the United States for its shameless abandonment of the very corner-stone of our liberties. A native Marylander, he remains at home to

the United States for its shameless abandonment of the very corner-stone of our liberties. A native Marylander, he remains at home to defend the last refuge of civil herry against the atrocious aggressions of a reason-cless tyranny. I honor him for it; the world will honor him, posterity will honor him; and there will be inscribed on his monument the highest tribute ever paid to a man. He has stood bravely in the breach, and interposed the unspotted arm of justice between the rights of the South and the malignant asurpation of power by the North. There he still remains "a cloud by day and a pillar of fire by night," to direct the welfare of our nation in this atrocious aggression upon our liberty. Now, my countrymen, why are you here? What has brought you across the border? What is your mission to Virginia? You tell your own tale. You have arms in your hands; you are under a gallant leader, and you are to march under a flag honored by the ladies of your own State, worked by their own isir hands. You are lere not merely to fight our battless. No, I am not a selfak as to resume that; but to field the helps of are here not merely to fight our battles.

You are not the first Marylanders who have crossed You are not the first Marylanders who have crossed the border. We had, in the days of the first Revolution a Maryland line, whose name has passed into history without one blot upon its fair occutcheon—a Maryland line who illustrated upon every field in the South their devotion to the civil liberty of that day—a Maryland line who, in the remote savannahs of the Carolinas, spilled their blood like water at Camden, at Guilford Court-House, at the Cowpens, and at Eutaw, where the last battle was fought, and the enemy finally surrendered. They were your ancestry. They traveled bare-footed, unclothed, without blankets or tents, and but few muskets, and you came after them. ly surrendered. They were your ancestry. They traveled bare-footed, unclothed, without blankets or tents, and but few muskets, and you came after them. But you have this peculiar distinction: You are velunteers in a double sense—you are volunteers for the war, and you are yolunteers for the great cause of the South against the aggressions of the North. You are no strangers; you are our neighbors. My own home is upon the confines of your State. I went there, four weeks ago, immediately after Virginia had denounced the untoly movements in the North, to learn the spirit of your people. I went to Frederickstown, where the Legislature were assembled, anxious to ascertain whether Virginia could rely upon you in the hour of trial. I knew the political incubus by which your people were crushed to the earth; but such were the indications I perceived on every side, that when I returned to Virginia I unbesitatingly reported that Maryland is with the South. I staked my word upon it as a man of principle and a man of truth. The giant arm of the oppressor has been too strong for the time being, but the spirit is still alive, unsubdued and unrepressed. You are here to confirm this fact by your presence. your presence.

You are in Richmend. What is Richmend? It is a large city—a city of gallant men and refined women; a city whose inhabitants are enga. ed in all the useful and honorable pursuits of life tending to the advance of civilization and prosperity. At the present moment, however, Richmond is a huge camp, where but one mind, one heart, and one determination animates every occupant, man, woman, and child. [Applause.] Our wives, mothers—and I appeal to the lastes, if I may not also say our sweethearts—have entered into it with a zest, which shows that their hearts and affections are fully in the work. You will have no child's play. There is no time now for vain boasting. I comfide as much as I can in the prowess of the men of this section, and you will be false to the fame of your fatherif you are not victors; but your enemy relies upon mere brute force. There are doubtless brave soldiers among them whom it will be hard to conquer, but you will remember that you are fighting for your fathers, mothers, and aresides. They are mercenaries lighting for pay, you are men fighting for your homes and rights. All you require is subsistence. "Give us," the means of hiving, the arms to fight with, and show us the enemy. [Applause.] It may be that in the providences of war, not one among all these who are before me will return. You have come here, if necessary, to lay your lives upon the altar of your country, and I feel assured that every man will do his duty.

I will tell you an incident connected with the Albert. You are in Richmond. What is Richmond? It is

country, and I feel assured that every man will do had duty.

I will tell you an incident connected with the Alsbarna troops. They were attended by a minister of the Gospel, who was a guest at my house. He teld me that he had with him a parse of gold which had been given to him by the parents of two young men in the ranks with the jojunction that it should be sucredly preserved during the war, unless his sons should fall upon the field of battle. Then, and the father, "Give them a Christian burial." There was a patriot father, who had devoted his const to the service of his country, and that man does not stand alone.

Such is the object with which you have engaged in this war. The true duty of the soldier is not merely to fight a battle or kill an enemy. He has also to endure the trials of the camp; the weariness of the forced march; the vigilance of day and night; the restraints of discipline, and the patience to bear with discounters and desprontances. This is the real way